British Columbia Board of Parole

Annual Report 1986–87

Province of
British Columbia

88-01345/

EC
P32
B
1984-89
c1

British Columbia Board of Parole

Annual Report 1986–87

British Columbia Cataloguing in Publication Data

British Columbia. Board of Parole.
Annual report. -- 1980/81-

ISSN 0710-7412

1. British Columbia. Board of Parole. 2. Parole - British Columbia - Periodicals.

HV9309.B7B74 354.711008493

Province of British Columbia

Board of Parole

Office of the Chairman
Suite 301
10090—152nd Street
Surrey
British Columbia
V3R 8X8
Phone: (604) 660-8846

August 31st, 1987

The Honourable Brian R. D. Smith, Q. C.
Attorney General
Province of British Columbia
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 1X4

SIR:

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the British Columbia Board of Parole for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1987.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN KONRAD
Chairman

JK:ss

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		PAGE
1.	**INTRODUCTION**	1
2.	**BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND STAFF**	2
	Terminations and Appointments	
	Recruitment and Assessment of Membership Candidates	
	Membership Tenure	
	Professional Development of Members	
	Board Office Staff	
	Acknowledgement of Former Members	
3.	**NEW DEVELOPMENTS**	5
	Program Enhancement	
	Policy Development	
	Management Priorities	
4.	**PROGRAM INFORMATION**	9
	Board Reviews and Member Workload	
	Board Decisions	
	Parole Supervision	
	Suspensions and Revocations	
	Transfers	
5.	**RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION**	12
	Replication Study on Decision Making	
	Analysis of Day Parole Program	
	Evaluation of Termination Reports	
6.	**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES**	14
7.	**SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**	15
APPENDICES		16
A.	Board Membership	
B.	Criteria for Membership	
C.	Organizational Chart	
D.	Management Priorities	
E.	1986 Decision Making Study	
F.	Analysis of Day Parole Cases	
G.	Termination Reports	
TABLES		30
I.	Number of Board Hearings by Region by Month	
II.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Interior Region	
III.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Northern Region	
IV.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Fraser Region	
V.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Vancouver Region	
VI.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Vancouver Island Region	
VII.	Number and Type of Decisions by Month - Provincial Summary	
VIII.	Number and Type of Decisions by Region - Provincial Summary	
IX.	Number on Parole by Month - Provincial Summary	
X.	Suspensions by Month and Dispositions - Provincial Summary	

1. INTRODUCTION

Some of the conclusions noted in last year's report have become somewhat prophetic. While the Board has been focusing attention, along with the other Parole Boards in Canada, on the fundamental premises of parole and in fact drafting a new model parole statute, the Canadian Sentencing Commission, in tabling its report entitled, Sentencing Reform: A Canadian Approach, in the Canadian Parliament in March, 1987, has among other things, recommended the abolition of full parole in its present program format. The drafting of a new model act was in response to the Federal Government's Correctional Law Review under the sponsorship of the Solicitor General of Canada. We are faced therefore with a major challenge which will require the very best professional attention in contributing to what will undoubtedly become an issue of national interest.

Focusing toward these external matters as well as to our own activities, the Board completed its articulation of management priorities commenced last year. These priorities fall generally into the areas of operations, policy and organizational development and target major developmental activities through the balance of this decade.

This report contains information on a major research project which replicates a study done five years earlier focused on inmate profiles and the decision making patterns of each of the Board Members during fiscal year 1985/86.

While the hearing workload for Board Members is somewhat reduced owing to the lower inmate population throughout the year, the office administration continues to tax the small staff complement in the Board Office. Some relief was obtained this year by way of holiday coverage for the clerical staff which was helpful.

All in all, it has been a positive and constructive year in respect of the success of the parole program as it relates to the reintegration of offenders into the community.

2. BOARD MEMBERSHIP AND STAFF

Terminations and Appointments

In April, 1986, eight Members left the Board at expiry of their three year tenure and eight new Members were appointed. The new appointments were followed by the usual week long orientation of new Members. This orientation includes the following major components:

- Mandate of the Board
- Philosophy and Principles of Parole
- Policies and Procedures
- Correctional Programs and Facilities
- Management and Administration

The orientation of new Members concludes in the context of the spring general membership meeting enabling familiarization of Members prior to commencing their responsibilities.

A nominal list of this year's Members is contained in Appendix A.

Recruitment and Assessment of Membership Candidates

The recruitment of candidates for membership occured in the following communities:

Northern Region	-	Prince George
Interior Region	-	Okanagan area
Fraser Region	-	Coquitlam and Surrey
Vancouver Region	-	Vancouver and North Shore
Vancouver Island Region	-	Sidney/Duncan

In total, 24 candidates were assessed by the Chairman for the appointments that were pending in April, 1987. The assessments are based on the criteria for membership as established by Board policy (see Appendix B). Special attention was given in the recommendations for appointments to the male/female ratio as well as the age distribution of the candidates. The appointments are made by Order-in-Council of the Lieutenant Governor upon recommendation of the Attorney General.

Membership Tenure

As a result of discussions between the Chairman of the Board and the Attorney General, the tenure of membership will be recommended to be four years rather than three. While a relatively short tenure continues to be desirable in order to capture the community perspective brought by the citizens who serve on the Board, it was felt a four year term would not jeopardize the benefits but would take greater advantage of the experience gained by the Members. A system will be devised through the Board Office for the orderly transition from a three to a four

year tenure model. As well, recommendations will be made to the Attorney General on a policy of re-appointments subsequent to the tenure having been completed.

Professional Development of Members

The practice of conducting two general membership meetings in the spring and fall of each year continued. The workshops and seminars that make up these meetings have proven again to be of considerable benefit to the Board Members in terms of general knowledge, skill development and an appreciation and understanding of the work of other justice professionals.

This year's meetings covered the following subject areas:

- Alcohol Treatment Programs:
  A panel presentation was made of three treatment programs representative of the types of residential programs available to inmates wishing to apply for parole. The programs described by their directors or staff were Kinghaven in Abbotsford, Nechako Treatment Centre in Prince George, and Pacifica in New Westminster.

- Drug Identification:
  This seminar, presented by a member of Vancouver Police Service's drug squad, was designed to expand the Members general knowledge of illegal street drugs in common use enabling them to listen and communicate more effectively with inmates when their applications are reviewed at the parole hearing.

- Effective Interviewing:
  This workshop, facilitated by a specialist in adult education and social policy was designed to enhance Member's interviewing skills as an essential function of the parole decision making task. The interview was represented as a research vehicle for the purpose of information collection. A high level of participation made this workshop particularly useful, and a handbook produced for each Member by the specialist will ensure the longevity of the benefits.

- Working Relationships:
  Part of the fall meeting was given to a joint session with the Parole Coordinators from all the correctional centres throughout the Province. These are the correctional staff who act as the Board's agents for the purpose of collecting all relevant information for the hearings, organizing the logistics of the hearing day and administering the documentation resulting from the decisions made by the Board Members. They are a most vital link in the Board's program and good working relationships with them is paramount for our success.

Board Office Staff

There have been no staff changes in the past year. The efficiency and effectiveness of the Board Office Staff is apparent given the heavy workload falling to them. Of particular note is their high level of commitment and dedication, and a willingness to assist each other to the extent of performing each others duties when required.

As mentioned in the Introduction, we were successful in obtaining two months of staff relief for purposes of holiday coverage. This provided considerable assistance; however, for the proper support services to be available to the Board and its Members, additional staff and other resources will be required. This need is addressed annually as a function of our budget submissions by way of special "issue papers". Regrettably, there has to date been no positive response either from within the Ministry or Treasury Board.

Acknowledgement of Former Members

- Mrs. Joan Norris, Member of the Board from 1965 to 1981, died in an automobile accident in November, 1986. At the time of her death, a nomination was being prepared by the Board Office for the Canada Volunteer Award sponsored by Health and Welfare Canada in recognition of her outstanding and lengthy contribution as a volunteer in community endeavors. Regrettably, there was no provision within the award program for a post-humous award to be granted.

- Peter Dueck, Member from 1980 to 1983 was elected as a Member of the provincial Legislative Assembly for the Fraser Valley in the 1986 general election and subsequently appointed as B. C.'s Health Minister.

- John Dormer, Member from 1983 to 1986 was elected as Mayor of Kamloops in November, 1986.

3. NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Program Enhancement

The following highlights are cited as examples of program activities initiated by the Board Office to more effectively enable the Members and Staff to carry out their responsibilities.

- Office Computerization:
  For the past three years, the Board Office has been entering all case data on a records processing system which operates as an option on a word processor. This system, while limited in both capacity and speed, has provided a data bank of case information with a limited capacity to sort data and produce reports.

  The Board has now acquired a personal computer with much greater capacity for data storage and significantly greater speed in sorting data and producing reports. The previous data bank has been transferred to the new system and programs will be written to allow the production of a greater range of reports than was possible previously. The new system should allow much greater facility in the future in the areas of management information, research and program evalution.

- Meeting with Provincial Court Judges:
  The Chairman attended the annual meeting of Provincial Court Judges in May, 1986 at Mile 108, presenting a workshop on parole. The workshop was intended to inform the Judges on the general workings of the provincial parole system and provide opportunity for discussion of common interests such as reasons for sentences of incarceration. Case studies were used along with the Board's video and other publications.

- Video Production:
  The production of a video entitled, "The Odds are in your Favor" was reported last year. Since then it has been placed in virtually every Correctional Centre in the province as an informational aid to inmates wishing to apply for parole. The video has also been used extensively in public information and inter-agency meetings. It has received positive comment from all quarters.

- Job Re-Entry (Corrections):
  The Chairman participated in a job re-entry program this year sponsored jointly by the Fraser Valley College, Canada Manpower and the B. C. Corrections Branch. The program involved 24 women (average age early 30's), attempting to re-enter the job market following homemaking, unemployment and in some cases, lengthy dependance on social assistance. The program, seven months in length, includes several university transfer courses in criminology and social sciences, life skills and communications training and field practicums in a variety of correctional centres.

The program is intended to prepare participants for level entry to correctional work as Security/Correctional Officers. While not directly related to the Board's work, it will benefit in the long term as these students enter the correctional field and provide service to the Board.

- "Neilsen Task Force Report on Justice":
  Last year we reported on the Board's contribution to this Task Force. Subsequent to the report being tabled in the federal parliament, there has been no indication of progress on recommendations that were made. The positions put forward by the Board are being promoted in other contexts such as the Correctional Law Review (see Section 6 below).

- Victim Services:
  The Board is seeking to further the implementation of its policy on victim reparation (reported in the 1983/84 Annual Report). For this purpose, the Executive Director has joined a working group of the Ministry of Attorney General's "Victim/Witness Program" representing a consolidation of existing and new services to victims of crime in order to meet their needs at every point of contact with the justice system. The working group has developed a statement of mission and is co-ordinating plans of the various Branches of the Ministry to implement the program.

Policy Development

The Board's Policy Executive, comprised of the Chairman, Executive Director and six Members representing the general membership and the geographic regions of the province, is responsible for establishing the Board's policy and to advise Board Office Staff on program and administrative requirements. It met four times in the course of the year, making decisions on the following subjects:

- Bills C-67 and C-68 (Federal Parliament)

  With the passage of Bills C-67 and C-68 in the summer of 1986 pertaining to amendments to the Parole Act (Canada) and the Penitentiaries Act (Canada), revisions to our policy were required in several instances.

(a) The hearing quorum for federally sentenced inmates under transfer to provincial correctional centres was reduced to two members in all cases falling under our Board's jurisdiction.

(b) With the powers of "detention" being given to the National Parole Board, and the limit of "one shot" mandatory supervision, our policy had to address the ineligibility of inmates for parole whose mandatory supervision had been revoked.

(c) The new amendments require the National Parole Board to automatically review certain federally sentenced inmates for day parole at one-sixth of sentence for the purpose of accelerating the release of low-risk inmates into community programs. Where these inmates are under transfer to provincial correctional centres, the parole jurisdiction is assumed by the B. C. Board of Parole. As philosophically our Board is opposed to automatic hearings, and in order not to have day parole duplicate current provisions available to inmates under the temporary absence provisions, we have established a method of informing inmates of the release options available to them upon transfer to a provincial correctional centre. This arrangement has been undertaken through negotiation with the National Parole Board and will be monitored closely to ensure that the intended benefits to inmates are being achieved.

(d) Changes to the way in which multiple sentences are combined have been incorporated into our policy statement.

(e) Our policy on criteria for "parole by exception" has similarly been expanded to conform with the federal amendments. These criteria are in fact contained in the regulations pursuant to the Parole Act (Canada) pertaining to provincial boards. By these provisions, inmates who qualify for parole under the statutory criteria may be released on parole prior to the normal one-third eligibility. Under these provisions parole can be authorized prior to normal eligibility where the normal criteria for parole are met, and any one of the following five additional criteria apply:

- the inmate is terminally ill;
- the inmate's physical or mental health is likely to suffer serious damage if he/she continues to be held in confinement;
- the penalty constitutes an excessive hardship for the inmate that was not reasonably foreseeable at the time the inmate was sentenced;
- the inmate has completed a program recommended by the sentencing court or has satisfied specific objectives of the sentence expressly stated by the sentencing court; or
- the inmate is the subject of a deportation order under the Immigration Act, 1976 or an order to be surrendered under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act, where the order requires that the inmate be detained until deported or surrendered, as the case may be.

(f) Finally, policy was established to provide for a decision category available to the Board to "terminate parole". This decision category authorizes the return of a parolee to custody, terminating the parole without the penalty of loss of previously earned remission, which is generally the effect of a revocation of parole.

- Mandatory Supervision

In anticipation of the passage of Bills C-67 and C-68 and the power of "detention" being given exclusively to the National Parole Board, it was agreed that the issuing of Mandatory Supervision Certificates for federally sentenced inmates in provincial centres should revert to the National Parole Board. This was formally approved by mutual consent on June 1st, 1986.

- Appointments to the Policy Executive

A review was undertaken of the policy on appointment of Members to the Policy Executive. While the policy was upheld, the Chairman was requested to serve advance notice to the general membership of his nominations. This will be done by tabling the nominations each year at the March meeting of the Policy Executive (prior to the spring general membership meeting) and have the nominations carry the endorsement of the Policy Executive along with an explanation of the criteria used in making the selections.

Management Priorities

A statement of priorities has been developed over the past year and is intended to guide the developmental aspects of the Board's work over the next several years. It identifies needs in the areas of operations, policy and organizational development. It was developed through a process of consultation with Board Members and Staff, ex-Board Members, other Parole Boards in Canada, all components of the administration of justice in the province as well as representatives of private and other agencies active in justice related work. The Board Office Staff has developed a "workplan" for each objective, setting out the necessary tasks required to meet the objective along with identified responsibility and a time-frame for completion. The implementation of these objectives is intended to be incorporated in a major revision of the Board's Manual of Policy and Procedures targetted for 1990. The statement of priorities is included for reference as Appendix D.

4. PROGRAM INFORMATION

Board Review and Member Workload

For the first time since assuming its new mandate in 1980, the Board's workload has shown a decline. There were a total of 1607 hearing decisions compared to 1766 last year. There was a commensurate reduction in the number of hearing days, namely from 350 last year to 324 this year. The only explanation for these declines was a reduced inmate population in the correctional centres. The decreased number of hearings was most noticeable in the Fraser Region and Interior Region, a reduction of 20.6% and 14.8% respectively. The Vancouver Region showed a lesser decrease of hearings, namely 7.1%. The Vancouver Island and Northern Regions showed increased number of hearings of 6.4% and 13.3% respectively.

Board Decisions

The type of decisions rendered by the Board remained relatively constant. There was a 2.8% increase in the grant rate and a corresponding 2.6% decrease in denial rates. Deferal rates were within one percentage point of last year. When all interim decisions are removed, the overall provincial grant rate rose by 3.2% from 56.9% last year to 60.1% this year.

At the regional level, only a few variations are noticeable:

- In the Vancouver Region, the 5.2% increase in denial rate last year was reversed this year showing a decreased denial rate of 5.2% with an overall increase in grant rate of 7.7%.

- The Vancouver Island Region showed a lesser increase in grant rate of 4%, but also a 4.2% increase in deferal rates.

Tabes II to VI record the number and type of decisions in each Region, with provincial summaries in Tables VII and VIII.

Parole Supervision

The number on parole at the beginning of the year was 370, and at the end of the year 372. Unlike recent years, the monthly total never went to 400 or beyond, in fact, the highest total was 379 in June 1986 with a low of 320 in October, 1986. The average number on parole each month was 355, a 5.8 % decrease from last years average of 377.

The destination to which parolees were released, and the type of offence for which they were incarcerated are as shown in the tables to follow.

DESTINATION	1985/86	1986/87 *
Interior Region	15.2%	13.2%
Northern Region	20.5%	20.7%
Fraser Region	27.4%	29.6%
Vancouver Region	18.7%	17.7%
Vancouver Island Region	11.6%	15.5%
Out-of-Province	6.6%	3.3%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

The inmates paroled this year were incarcerated for the following offences:

TYPES OF OFFENCES	1985/86	1986/87*
Property	37.4%	31.2%
Motor Vehicle	27.4%	34.8%
Drug	9.2%	5.9%
Violent	11.2%	10.9%
Sexual	7.2%	7.3%
Other	7.6%	9.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%

* Based on a sample of 605 cases and 724 offences.

Suspensions and Revocations

The number of suspensions fell dramatically this year from 212 to 168, a 20.8% reduction. The percentage of suspensions resulting in revocations was 69.6% which was a 6.4% decrease over last year. The number of revocations each month as a percentage of the number on parole is 2.7%, a decrease from 3.5% last year.

The total number of revocations as a percentage of all inmates on parole during the course of the year is 10%, a decrease from last years 13.1%. This figure, sometimes referred to as the best measure of recidivism, stands in contrast to a higher grant rate reported above. Table X includes a full accounting of all suspension outcomes by month.

Transfers to and from other Jurisdictions

The number of transfers to other jurisdictions decreased from a high last year of 57. This year there were 42. The number of transfers to British Columbia remained relatively constant. The destinations and totals are shown in the table following:

	National Parole Board[1]	Ontario	Quebec	Outside Canada[2]	Total
To:	24	15	1	2	42
From:	-	7	-	-	7

1 Alberta (12); Saskatchewan (3); Manitoba (3); Yukon (1); N.W.T (3); Nova Scotia (1); Newfoundland (1)

2 Washington (1); Florida (1)

5. RESEARCH AND PROGRAM EVALUATION

As reported earlier in the section on program enhancement, the computerization of case data was commenced just prior to the end of the fiscal year. It is anticipated that our capacity for additional research and evaluation will increase significantly. We look forward to these benefits.

Replication Study on Decision Making

The major research project undertaken this year was again made possible through the very able assistance of two students on placement to the Board Office from Simon Fraser University's criminology program. A replication study was conducted on the inmate profiles of those applying for parole and the decision making patterns of each of the Board Members. The data used was taken from Board records of fiscal year 1985/86. An executive summary of the findings is attached as Appendix E.

Analysis of Day Parole Program

A minor project was undertaken to evaluate the policy on day parole implemented in the spring of 1986. While the number of inmates is small due to the restrictive policy, the study indicates that the day parole program is operating very much as intended, namely to make a re-entry option available to those inmates for whom temporary absence from a Community Correctional Centre is unavailable. The findings of this analysis is reported in Appendix F.

Evaluation of Termination Reports

A termination report is submitted to the Board by the Parole Supervisor upon completion of parole at the expiry of sentence or upon termination of parole for other reasons such as revocation or transfer of jurisdiction.

A sample of 644 Termination Reports was analyzed for the period April 1986 to March 1987 and the statistical results are contained in Appendix G. Highlights of this analysis are reflected below:

- Three factors which seem to influence the probability of successful completion of parole are marital status, employment status, and stability of residence. In other words, those parolees who are married, who are employed while on parole, and who maintain a relatively stable residence while on parole have a significantly increased probability of successfully completing parole.

- Given that no information regarding educational level was obtained in 34.1% of the sample cases, it is significant that 55.3% of the sample cases showed at least a secondary level education (i.e. Grades 8 to 12).

- Again this year, the majority of parolees who were employed worked as labourers. Most of those who successfully completed parole earned $1,500 per month or less. Almost half of those parolees who were revoked, who had been employed (49.1%) earned $500.00 per month or less, and of those parolees revoked 62.3% were employed only 0% to 25% of the time on parole.

- Over 76.7% of the sample cases who successfully completed parole did so without any violation coming to the attention of the parole supervisor.

- Of those parolees revoked, 43.4% committed new offences, and of those new offences 42.9% were property offences.

- Alcohol and drug treatment was undertaken by 41.4% of the sample cases successfully completing parole and by 52.8% of those revoked.

- $10,100 of outstanding fines (in amounts over $500) was paid by parolees successfully completing parole.

- $43,029 in restitution payments were undertaken by parolees successfully completing parole.

- Parolees contributing to the support of their family comprised a significantly higher percentage of the group who successfully completed parole (35%) than of those whose parole was revoked (11.4%).

6. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES

The Association met only twice during the past year, namely in October 1986 (Vancouver) and in March, 1987 (Toronto). While the Association is comprised of the four Boards of Parole currently in existence in Canada (National Parole Board and the Parole Boards of Quebec, Ontario and Brith Columbia) of particular note is that in the course of this year, three of the Boards had new Chairpersons appointed. They are: Mr. Ole Ingstrup (National Parole Board); Mrs. Sheila Henriksen (Ontario Board of Parole); and Madam Renee Collette (Commission quebecoise des liberations conditionnelles).

In addition to a number of jurisdictional and administrative matters being addressed in these meetings, they served also as a clearinghouse of the impact of Bills C-67 and C-68 passed by the federal parliament in the summer of 1986. While the amendments, including provision for the detention of inmates who have reached their mandatory release date, have primary application to the National Parole Board, there are policy implications for the provincial boards as reported in the policy development section above.

The major focus of the Association, however, has been on developing a response to the Correctional Law Review project under the sponsorship of the Solicitor General of Canada. Specifically, the Association has been developing a position paper to the issues surrounding conditional release. This position paper, presently in draft form, will be in five parts:

- historical antecedants,
- a critique of the American "just deserts" model,
- specific comment on issues raised in the working paper on Conditional Release released by the project,
- commentary on a proposed conditional release system, and
- a draft model Parole Act.

It is anticipated that this work will be completed in the fall of 1987. Future tasks include a response to the recommendations of the Canadian Sentencing Commission which among other things, recommends the abolition of full parole except for inmates serving life or indeterminate sentences.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

It is significant to note that from an analytical and statistical perspective, the nature and quality of the Board's work remains relatively constant. The increased capacity recently acquired for research and program evaluation will hopefully contribute to further improvements in all aspects of the Board's operations.

Similarly, the Board's focus on strategic planning over the next couple of years comes at a critical time, especially in relation to important developments in criminal justice at the national level. The planning priorities identified in this report will respond to and incorporate those developments.

APPENDIX A

BOARD MEMBERSHIP 1986/87

INTERIOR REGION

+	Marvin Persson	Mill Manager (retired)	Salmon Arm
*	Ian Urquhart	Maintenance Supervisor (retired)	Merritt
*	Norma Kenoras	Educator	Chase

NORTHERN REGION

+	Mary Hansen	Teacher/Homemaker	Prince George
	William Young	Social Worker/Minister (retired)	Terrace
*	Douglas McMillan	Armed Forces/Business	Fraser Lake

FRASER REGION

	Magdalene Isaak	Homemaker	Chilliwack
*	James Lee	Businessman (retired)	Abbotsford
	Robert Thompson	Educator	Langley
+	Katherine Marshall	Legal Information Counsellor	Maple Ridge
+	Margaret Vandenberg	Advertising Sales	Coquitlam
	Margaret Gregory	Salesperson	White Rock
*	Ronald Dowbush	Clergyman	Delta
	Sheila Veitch	Civic Official	Burnaby

VANCOUVER REGION

	Jane Frost	Homemaker	Vancouver
	Pamela Glass	Public Relations Director	Vancouver
	Virginia Giles	Homemaker	Vancouver
+	Alex Hankin	Businessman	Richmond
*	Ted Woodyard	Director, Foreign Service	North Vancouver

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

	Donald Hammond	Lumber Executive (retired)	Cowichan Bay
	Helen Perodeau	Homemaker	Sidney
	Lloyd Sproule	Lawyer	Nanaimo
*	Mary Ann Waldmann	Homemaker/Community Volunteer	Victoria

* New appointments effective April 1986.

\+ Members of the Policy Executive 1986/87.

APPENDIX B

CRITERIA FOR MEMBERSHIP

The Philosophy of the B. C. Board of Parole is based on a commitment to citizen participation in decision making in matters affecting the community. Consequently, all Members of the Board excluding the Chairman, are community members recommended for appointment on the basis of the following criteria:

The Nature of Community Involvement

There will be a strong emphasis on selecting candidates who have demonstrated through their activities and participation, a true sense of responsibility and interest in community affairs and concerns.

Personal Qualifications

Candidates will require a level of abilities, experience and objectivity consistent with the independent decision making role of the Board of Parole within the framework of the justice system. They will also have an understanding and appreciation of the serious impact of their decisions both on the individuals concerned and on the community at large. In the interest of maintaining the independence and integrity of the Board, candidates may be required to undergo a routine security check and furnish references upon request.

Level of Understanding of the Justice Process

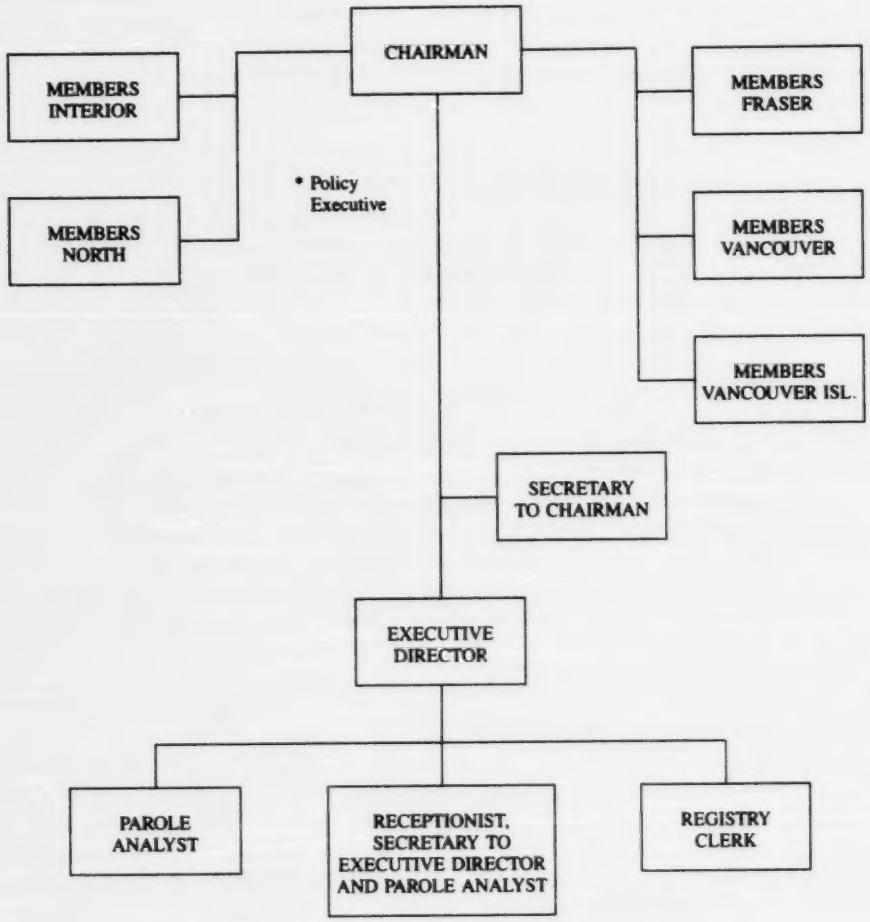
A general knowledge of the justice process and its component parts may be a significant criteria for Board membership. However, as opportunities will be provided for the orientation and ongoing development of all Board members, this knowledge requirement may be supplanted by an active interest in learning about the justice process and system.

Community Representation

To be consistent with the principles underlying the development of community membership, candidates should be seen by the community to represent broad areas of endeavour and achievement in the community, both with respect to community activity and participation and in terms of role, career or profession. The overriding consideration in this sense would be one of broad credibility within the community as opposed to the more limited representation of specific interest groups within the community.

APPENDIX C

ORGANIZATION CHART — B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE



NOTE—The B.C. Board of Parole operates as an independent agency in a quasi judicial function. The support services required are provided through the offices of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Support and Administration, Ministry of Attorney General (e.g., Personnel, Finance, Facilities Management).

A liaison with the Ministry's Executive Committee for administrative purposes is provided by the Commissioner of Corrections who is a member of that Committee.

• POLICY EXECUTIVE: — Chairman
— Executive Director
— Two members Fraser Region
— One member of each other Region

Staff Incumbents:

Executive Director:	Michael Redding
Secretary to Chairman:	Sharon Scott
Registry Clerk:	Joyce Hall
Parole Analyst:	Roy Dungey
Receptionist/Office Assistant:	Judy Allen

APPENDIX D

MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

A. OPERATIONS

1. Information to Inmates

Objective (a): Provide supplementary (audio-visual) information to all inmates regarding their right to apply for parole and their responsibilities in the process of application and hearing.

Objective (b): Assist the Community Based Residential Centres and private sector agencies to develop a strategy to increase inmate awareness of existing programs that the inmates may wish to incorporate in their release plans.

2. Information to Hearing

Objective (a): Establish effective mechanisms by which to obtain Judge's reasons or purpose for sentences of incarceration in selected cases to enhance the quality of the Board's evaluation of the criteria for parole in its decision making responsibility.

Objective (b): Re-evaluate the method and content of police information being received for purposes of the Board's review of parole applications.

Objective (c): Assess the suitability of information relating to the victim (e.g. Victim Impact Statement) for inclusion in the Board's review on parole applications.

3. Technological Enhancement of Operations

Objective (a): Develop and implement technological aids to streamline the process of scheduling Board hearings.

Objective (b): Computerized linkage to the Corrections Branch case data file to replace the manual completion and transmission of sentence calculation information and to trace location of parole applicants.

Objective (c): Review and development of data processing systems.
(cf to A-6).

4. Hearing Model

Objective: Systematically review and update the hearing model based on policy changes (i.e. B1 and B3) and consistant with constitutional provisions and the principles of natural justice.

5. Standards & Accreditation

Objective: Develop strategies whereby the Board can be audited pursuant to the "Paroling Standards" issued by the Canadian Criminal Justice Association, and ultimately seek accreditation.
(cf B-2 POLICY: Policy Revision).

6. Research/Program Evaluation

Objective (a): Staff training in the use of Xerox 860's CPM and Supercalc capabilities.

Objective (b): Replication of the 1981 Decision Making Survey done by the Institute for Studies in Criminal Justice Policy (SFU).

Objective (c): Analysis of data collected in Termination Reports.

Objective (d): Securing of external research contracts in selected subject areas such as:

- a comparison of cost effectiveness between the parole boards in Canada.
- an evaluation of effectiveness between community and full-time membership.
- a profile of "young offenders" entering the adult prison system, especially as impacted by the provisions of the newly enacted Young Offenders Act.
- application of newly developed case supervision strategies.
- recidivism studies re high/low risk offenders and effectiveness of inmate, community and after care programs.
- cost benefit of parole (time not spent in custody).
- analysis of hearing dates in relation to eligibility dates.

7. Public Accountability

Objective (a): Develop and implement new models of public accountability sessions for use by Members and Staff in the Board's public education program.

Objective (b): Devise a systematic plan to enhance the format and contents of the Annual Report in order for it to effectively meet its official and other purposes.

8. Interagency Relationships

Objective: Develop an organized schedule of contacts with related agencies and organizations to:

- ensure an adequate flow of information regarding each other's policies and operations,
- provide for consultation on issues of joint interest and/or concern.
- foster good working relationships to aid in achieving mutual goals.
- enhance our training and professional development initiatives.

B. POLICY

1. Principles of Administrative Justice

Objective: Articulate a policy statement of principles of administrative justice as a "companion" to the Principles of Parole (Policy Manual Chapter 1.3). (cf. A-4 OPERATIONS: Hearing Model)

2. Policy Revision

Objective: Develop a long range plan for the revision of the Board's Manual of Policy and Procedures. (cf. A-5 OPERATIONS: Standards and Accreditation).

3. Third Party Representation

Objective: Establish policy for the receipt of information from third parties (eg. Victims, Special Interest groups, Police) who may wish to make representation to the Board when a particular application is being reviewed.

C. ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Strategic Planning

Objective: Develop a capacity to predict the impact of economic/social/political and legal changes on the Board's mandate and operations.

2. Federal/Provincial Issues

Objective: Organize a method of contributing to the federal/provincial dialogue on "exchange of services" and other jurisdictional issues and develop mechanisms to respond to changes that may occur.

3. Correctional Reviews

Objective: Develop a strategy, having regard for our limited personnel and resources, for contributing to a number of reviews presently in process, including:

- Criminal Law Review (Ministry of Justice)
- Correctional Law Review (Ministry of Solicitor General)
- Canadian Sentencing Commission
- Task Force on Justice (Deputy Prime Minister)

4. Organizational Structure

Objective: Develop a review process to evaluate and modify the Board's organizational structure including its membership, staffing structure, exercise of authority and allocation of workload.

5. Historial Review

Objective: Capture and record the Board's 30 year history from 1949 to 1979 when it operated under a mandate from the Prisons and Reformatories Act with special reference to the Definite/Indeterminate Sentence.

December, 1986

APPENDIX E

1986 DECISION MAKING STUDY

B. C. BOARD OF PAROLE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The British Columbia Board of Parole's interest in exploring the Board Members' decision-making experience was the impetus for a research study conducted in 1981. Five years has elapsed since the completion of this study, and its replication was considered to be both an interesting and valuable experience for the Board. This project was undertaken by two Simon Fraser University undergraduate students during the fall 1986. In addition to strict replication, the scope of the research was expanded to cover additional elements of interest related to parole decision-making. Subsequently, the decision was made to divide the research objectives into two categories: (1) The Board Members' decision-making patterns, and (2) the parole applicant profile.

Information on a total of 21 variables was collected from the case files of all individuals heard before the Board during the fiscal year 1985-86. This data was subsequently analyzed using the statistical computer programs available at Simon Fraser University. The nature of the research was primarily descriptive to facilitate comparisons with the 1981 study; tests for statistical significance were conducted only on Board Members' decision-making patterns (see item #14 below). In addition, the "new" type of data that was collected represents a highly exploratory aspect of the study. These caveats must be borne in mind when drawing any conclusions from these findings.

This executive summary contains the highlights of both dimensions of this project. Complete reports are available through the Board Office.

Findings

(1) During the period under study, 1762 inmates were heard by the Board. Of those heard, 55% of the applications came from "open" facilities; 35% from "secure" facilities; and the remaining 10% from Community Correctional Centres.

(2) Almost one-half, 49.7% of the parole applicants were younger than 26 years of age. The largest single age category was 17 - 21 years, which accounted for 25.9% of the cases. In comparison to the 1981 study, the applicants' median age has risen from 23.5 to 27 years. This is largely due to relative decrease in the number of applicants in the 17 to 21 age group. A vast majority (95.5%) of the applicants were male.

(3) Forty six percent of the applicants were serving sentences between six and twelve months; only a few applications came from inmates who were serving sentences of less than three or more than 24 months. A somewhat higher proportion of the applicants were serving shorter sentences than during the 1980 - 1981 study period.

(4) Property offences are related to approximately one-half of the applicants' convictions. Approximately one-third of the applicants were convicted of motor vehicle offences. Sixty four percent of the applicants had been incarcerated prior to their current conviction, and 58% had a history of similar offences. Fifteen percent of the applicants had been on parole before; 46% of these had their parole revoked.

(5) Fraser Region accounted for 40% of the Board's total caseload. The regional variations in the number of hearings tend to correspond to the number and types of institutions in each region.

(6) In the 1760 parole decisions analyzed, only one "no-action" decision was recorded; no split decisions were recorded.

(7) The data produced to record the frequency with which all available parole decision options were exercised for all parole applications are as follows: 46% of all applicants were granted full parole while 34% were denied.

(8) The composite figures describing all suspension hearings held to review full parole indicated that 89% of the suspended inmates appearing before the Board had their parole status revoked. This revocation figure is significantly higher than in the 1981 study (77%).

(9) For the hearing categories "new applications", "reapplications", and "deferrals", the secure institutions had the highest denial rate at 52% followed by the open institutions with 39%.

(10) The results showed that different categories of hearings tend to exhibit subtle differences in decision-making patterns. For instance, new applicants were granted parole 52% of the time while reapplications received parole at a slightly higher rate of 59%. The applicants whose initial decision had been deferred experienced the highest grant rate at 60%.

(11) With regard to new application, reapplication and deferral hearings, region 1 had the highest denial rate (48%) and region 5 the lowest (36%). Conversely, region 5 had the highest grant rate (61%) and region 1 the lowest (45%) for these types of hearings.

(12) With regard to post suspension hearings, open institutions had the highest percentage of revocations at 93%, closely followed by secure facilities at 88%. However, it should be noted that 84% of all post suspension hearings took place in secure facilities.

(13) The comparison of selected applicant profile variables to applicant's success at the hearings indicated that previous probation breach or parole revocation were associated most with the decision to deny the parole. Applicants convicted of drug-related, motor vehicle, or sexual offences enjoyed the highest grant rates.

(14) In contrast to the 1981 study, the decision-making patterns exercised by the Board Members demonstrated more individual variation; however, only one Board Member was consistently different across all major decision categories (Grant, Deny and Revoke). In the decision categories of Grants and Denials only, two Members were reported to fall more than one standard deviation outside the norm, whereas in the 1981 study, no Members did. The findings tend to confirm that a uniform application of decision making criteria continues in 1985-86.

APPENDIX F

ANALYSIS OF DAY PAROLEES

February 1, 1986 - January 31, 1987

A. There were fourteen (14) applications received from eleven (11) inmates. (One inmate applied twice, another three times)

Seven (7) of these applicants were granted.

B. The destinations identified by applicants were:

Balaclava House	9 Parolees
Robertson House	1 Parolee
Sancta Maria	1 Parolee

C. Excluding one case which is at Balaclava House for 605 days, the average stay in the C.B.R.C. on Day Parole was 99.5 days with the length varying from 34 to 213 days.

D. The programs/needs identified for Day Parolees were:

Employment	7 Parolees
Educational Program	4 Parolees
Family Contact	4 Parolees
Medical Treatment	2 Parolees
Abstinence	2 Parolees
Volunteer Work	1 Parolee
A.A./Drug Counselling	1 Parolee

E. All six (6) Day Parolees who applied were granted Full Parole.

F. The lapse of time from application for Full Parole to hearing was 39.5 days.

G. The destinations of Day Parolees going to Full Parole were:

Vancouver	2 Parolees
Surrey	1 Parolee
Burnaby	1 Parolee
Victoria	1 Parolee
Moricetown	1 Parolee

APPENDIX G

TERMINATION REPORTS

SAMPLE:

Completions	591	(91.8%)
Revocations	53	(8.2%
Total	644	(100%)

		Completions		Revocations	
		No.	%	No.	%
Personal Info					
a) Sex					
	M	511	(93.4)	50	(94.3)
	F	36	(6.6)	3	(5.7)
b) Racial Origin					
	Caucasian	427	(78.8)	38	(71.7)
	Native Indian	86	(15.9)	13	(24.5)
	Other	29	(5.3)	2	(3.8)
c) Marital Status					
	Married	184	(34.2)	7	(13.2)
	Single	225	(41.8)	36	(67.9)
	Other	129	(24.0)	10	(18.9)
d) Educational Level					
	Elementary	29	(4.9)	8	(15.1)
	Secondary	327	(55.3)	28	(52.8)
	Post Secondary	34	(5.7)	1	(1.9)
	N/A	201	(34.1)	16	(30.2)
	Less than 8	29	(4.9)	8	(15.1)
	8 - 10	179	(30.3)	12	(22.6)
	11 - 12	148	(25.0)	16	(30.2)
	Over 12	34	(5.7)	1	(1.9)
	N/A	201	(34.1)	16	(30.2)
e) Medical History					
	No problems	419	(77.9)	29	(54.7)
	Physical	64	(11.9)	11	(20.8)
	Emotional	55	(10.2)	13	(24.5)

		Completions No.	%	Revocations No.	%
Community Support					
a) Residence					
	Permanent	356	(66.5)	23	(43.4)
	Moved Once	133	(24.9)	17	(32.1)
	Moved More	46	(8.6)	13	(24.5)
Type					
	Single Family	372	(62.9)	23	(43.4)
	Shared	126	(21.3)	26	(49.1)
	CBRC	19	(3.2)	4	(7.5)
	N/A	74	(12.6)	0	(0)
b) Employment Upon Release					
	Job training / life skill	17	(3.1)	0	(0)
	Educational Prog.	24	(4.4)	5	(9.4)
	Employed	316	(58.2)	19	(35.8)
	Unemployed	186	(34.3)	29	(54.8)
Was Employed					
	0 - 25%	186	(31.5)	33	(62.3)
	25 - 75%	176	(29.8)	12	(22.6)
	100%	163	(27.6)	8	(15.1)
	N/A	66	(11.1)	0	(0)
Type of Employment					
	Labourer	306	(51.8)	33	(62.3)
	Professional	28	(4.7)	0	(0)
	Other	149	(25.2)	6	(11.3)
	N/A	108	(18.3)	14	(26.4)
Wages earned/month					
	500.00 or less	161	(27.2)	26	(49.1)
	500.00 to 1500.00	226	(38.2)	16	(30.2)
	Over 1500.00	92	(15.6)	3	(5.7)
	N/A	112	(19.0)	8	(15.0)

Parole Supervision	Completions No.	%	Revocations No.	%
a) Response to Supervisor				
Cooperative	461	(78.0)	23	(43.4)
Required warning	67	(11.3)	10	(18.9)
Uncooperative	12	(2.0)	20	(37.7)
N/A	51	(8.7)	0	(0)
b) Critical Incidents				
Nature of Violation				
None	453	(76.7)		
Minor Violation	25	(4.2)		
Violation reported	61	(10.3)	53	(100)
N/A	52	(8.8)		
Incident Involved				
Violation - Conditions / Agreements	41	(52.6)	28	(52.8)
New Offence	28	(35.9)	9	(17.0)
Other	9	(11.5)	2	(3.8)
Both 1 & 2	0	(0)	14	(26.4)
Offence Involved				
Violence	5	(11.4)	4	(14.2)
Property	21	(47.7)	12	(42.9)
Other	18	(40.9)	12	(42.9)
c) Treatment on parole				
None	234	(41.8)	19	(35.8)
Drug/Alcohol	232	(41.4)	28	(52.8)
Emotional/Psych.	67	(12.0)	2	(3.8)
Medical	27	(4.8)	4	(7.6)
d) Restitution/Fines				
C.S.O.	3	(221.5 h)		
Fine (0 - 500.00)	5	(1,381.00)		
Fine (Over 500.00)	4	(10,100.00)		
Reparation	12	(43,028.91)		
e) Family Responsibilities				
Supported Family				
As sole support	98	(16.6)	3	(5.7)
As part support	109	(18.4)	3	(5.7)
Not at all	77	(13.0)	13	(24.5)
N/A	307	(52.0)	34	(64.1)

TABLE I

Number of Board Hearings by Region by Month
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Interior	Northern	Fraser	Vancouver	Vancouver Island	Total
April	3½ (5)	3½ (3)	9½ (14)	6 (6)	4 (2)	26½ (30)
May	3 (3)	6 (5½)	10 (14½)	6 (7)	4 (3½)	29 (33½)
June	2 (3)	5 (5½)	10 (12)	5 (5)	5 (5)	27 (30½)
July	4 (2)	4½ (3)	9½ (13½)	5 (6)	3 (5)	26 (29½)
August	2 (4)	4 (5)	8 (11)	6 (4)	3½ (4)	23½ (28)
September	3 (2)	4½ (3)	11½ (11)	4 (7)	5 (3)	28 (26)
October	3 (4)	4 (3)	8 (10½)	5 (4)	2 (3½)	22 (25)
November	5 (3)	3½ (6½)	9 (14½)	5 (6½)	4 (2½)	26½ (33)
December	2 (4)	6 (3½)	11 (12)	5 (6)	3 (4½)	27 (30)
January	4 (3)	6 (3)	8 (13)	4 (6)	3 (2)	25 (27)
February	2 (2)	7 (5)	9½ (12)	6 (3)	2 (3)	26½ (25)
March	2 (4)	6 (7)	15 (10)	8½ (8)	5½ (3)	37 (32)
Total	35½ (39)	60 (53)	119 (148)	65½ (68½)	44 (41)	324 (349½)
Percentage of Total	11.0 (11.2)	18.5 (15.2)	36.7 (42.3)	20.2 (19.6)	13.6 (11.7)	

TABLE II

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Interior Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	6 (14)	9 (8)	1 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)	17 (24)	40.0% (63.6%)
May	9 (7)	8 (5)	0 (0)	0 (1)	1 (1)	18 (14)	52.9% (58.3%)
June	5 (7)	2 (7)	0 (1)	0 (1)	2 (0)	9 (16)	71.4% (50.0%)
July	9 (4)	6 (7)	0 (0)	4 (0)	2 (0)	21 (11)	60.0% (36.4%)
August	5 (6)	4 (13)	0 (1)	1 (2)	0 (1)	10 (23)	55.6% (31.6%)
September	5 (5)	8 (5)	0 (0)	3 (0)	1 (1)	17 (11)	38.5% (50.0%)
October	10 (11)	3 (8)	0 (1)	2 (4)	2 (2)	17 (26)	76.9% (57.9%)
November	13 (5)	7 (10)	1 (1)	2 (1)	0 (0)	23 (17)	65.0% (33.3%)
December	2 (12)	7 (8)	0 (1)	0 (1)	1 (3)	10 (25)	22.2% (60.0%)
January	7 (9)	10 (5)	0 (0)	0 (2)	1 (0)	18 (16)	41.2% (64.3%)
February	3 (5)	4 (4)	0 (1)	2 (0)	3 (0)	12 (10)	42.9% (55.6%)
March	3 (5)	7 (13)	0 (1)	0 (2)	2 (2)	12 (23)	30.0% (27.8%)
Total	77 (90)	75 (93)	2 (7)	14 (15)	16 (11)	184 (216)	50.7% (49.2%)
Percentage of Total	41.8 (41.7)	40.8 (43.1)	1.1 (3.2)	7.6 (6.9)	8.7 (5.1)		

TABLE III

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Northern Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	8 (9)	6 (4)	0 (0)	0 (1)	3 (0)	17 (14)	57.1% (69.2%)
May	17 (16)	8 (6)	2 (0)	3 (4)	2 (0)	32 (26)	68.0% (72.7%)
June	18 (15)	8 (10)	0 (0)	0 (4)	0 (1)	26 (30)	75.0% (60.0%)
July	14 (12)	6 (1)	1 (0)	2 (1)	0 (0)	23 (14)	70.0% (92.3%)
August	9 (10)	8 (8)	1 (1)	2 (4)	0 (1)	20 (24)	52.9% (55.6%)
September	10 (5)	9 (7)	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (0)	24 (14)	52.6% (41.7%)
October	12 (12)	1 (4)	0 (0)	3 (0)	2 (1)	18 (17)	92.3% (75.0%)
November	9 (17)	8 (8)	0 (2)	0 (4)	2 (1)	19 (32)	52.9% (68.0%)
December	18 (9)	8 (6)	1 (2)	0 (1)	0 (1)	27 (17)	69.2% (60.0%)
January	19 (8)	10 (6)	1 (0)	2 (4)	2 (0)	34 (18)	65.5% (57.1%)
February	20 (17)	10 (8)	1 (1)	3 (0)	1 (1)	35 (27)	66.7% (68.0%)
March	16 (16)	8 (17)	0 (1)	5 (1)	2 (0)	31 (35)	66.7% (48.5%)
Total	170 (146)	90 (85)	8 (8)	22 (25)	16 (6)	306 (270)	65.4% (63.2%)
Percentage of Total	55.6 (54.1)	29.4 (31.5)	2.6 (3.0)	7.2 (9.2)	5.2 (2.2)		

TABLE IV

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Fraser Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	28 (37)	18 (27)	1 (1)	2 (0)	0 (3)	49 (78)	60.9% (57.8%)
May	27 (46)	19 (19)	1 (5)	0 (0)	2 (0)	49 (70)	58.7% (70.8%)
June	26 (43)	19 (14)	1 (3)	1 (0)	0 (0)	47 (60)	57.8% (75.4%)
July	37 (40)	12 (24)	2 (2)	0 (3)	3 (2)	54 (71)	75.5% (62.5%)
August	21 (28)	12 (31)	6 (2)	2 (3)	2 (0)	43 (64)	63.6% (47.5%)
September	31 (30)	19 (16)	0 (1)	1 (1)	3 (3)	54 (51)	62.0% (65.2%)
October	22 (29)	14 (15)	1 (5)	1 (1)	0 (1)	38 (51)	61.1% (65.9%)
November	25 (39)	13 (21)	3 (2)	0 (4)	0 (1)	41 (67)	65.8% (65.0%)
December	35 (30)	17 (26)	2 (0)	1 (4)	1 (0)	56 (60)	67.3% (53.6%)
January	28 (38)	9 (21)	1 (1)	0 (2)	1 (2)	39 (64)	75.7% (64.4%)
February	26 (30)	10 (21)	1 (0)	6 (1)	4 (4)	47 (56)	72.2% (58.8%)
March	44 (30)	20 (14)	4 (3)	0 (0)	2 (0)	70 (47)	68.8% (68.2%)
Total	350 (420)	182 (249)	23 (35)	14 (19)	18 (16)	587 (739)	65.8% (62.8%)
Percentage of Total	59.6 (56.8)	31.0 (33.7)	3.9 (4.7)	2.4 (2.6)	3.1 (2.2)		

TABLE V

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Vancouver Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	8 (12)	11 (8)	3 (1)	5 (5)	6 (1)	33 (27)	42.1% (60.0%)
May	10 (12)	9 (10)	1 (2)	8 (6)	1 (1)	29 (31)	52.6% (54.6%)
June	6 (8)	8 (9)	2 (3)	4 (2)	2 (1)	22 (23)	42.9% (47.1%)
July	8 (7)	11 (9)	1 (0)	3 (13)	3 (1)	26 (30)	42.1% (43.8%)
August	9 (6)	10 (5)	2 (1)	4 (5)	1 (3)	26 (20)	47.4% (54.6%)
September	4 (9)	6 (15)	2 (2)	5 (6)	1 (2)	18 (34)	40.0% (37.5%)
October	6 (5)	5 (9)	3 (0)	8 (5)	2 (1)	24 (20)	54.5% (35.7%)
November	8 (9)	7 (15)	1 (2)	5 (7)	1 (3)	22 (36)	53.3% (37.5%)
December	12 (5)	8 (13)	0 (1)	4 (6)	5 (3)	29 (28)	60.0% (27.8%)
January	8 (6)	6 (13)	0 (0)	7 (11)	1 (1)	22 (31)	57.1% (31.6%)
February	8 (11)	6 (3)	5 (2)	4 (1)	1 (4)	24 (21)	57.1% (78.6%)
March	22 (11)	9 (12)	0 (1)	5 (11)	3 (2)	39 (37)	71.0% (47.8%)
Total	109 (101)	96 (121)	20 (15)	62 (78)	27 (23)	314 (338)	53.2% (45.5%)
Percentage of Total	34.7 (29.9)	30.6 (35.8)	6.4 (4.4)	19.7 (23.1)	8.6 (6.8)		

TABLE VI

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Vancouver Island Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	12 (2)	6 (3)	0 (3)	1 (2)	0 (0)	19 (10)	66.7% (40.0%)
May	8 (8)	6 (7)	2 (0)	0 (1)	2 (1)	18 (17)	57.1% (53.3%)
June	12 (10)	7 (12)	1 (2)	0 (2)	2 (1)	22 (27)	63.2% (45.5%)
July	5 (8)	10 (14)	0 (0)	1 (4)	0 (2)	16 (28)	33.3% (36.4%)
August	7 (7)	10 (8)	1 (1)	1 (3)	1 (0)	20 (19)	41.2% (46.7%)
September	13 (3)	9 (7)	0 (2)	0 (0)	2 (3)	24 (15)	59.1% (30.0%)
October	4 (5)	5 (9)	0 (0)	0 (3)	2 (0)	11 (17)	44.4% (35.7%)
November	6 (4)	7 (5)	1 (0)	0 (1)	2 (0)	16 (10)	46.2% (44.4%)
December	7 (13)	6 (6)	0 (1)	1 (1)	1 (0)	15 (21)	53.9% (68.4%)
January	6 (6)	7 (1)	1 (2)	0 (0)	1 (1)	15 (10)	46.2% (85.7%)
February	6 (8)	6 (5)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (1)	14 (14)	50.0% (61.5%)
March	12 (3)	11 (6)	1 (4)	0 (2)	2 (0)	26 (15)	52.2% (33.3%)
Total	98 (77)	90 (83)	7 (15)	5 (19)	16 (9)	216 (203)	52.1% (48.1%)
Percentage of Total	45.4 (37.9)	41.7 (40.9)	3.2 (7.4)	2.3 (9.4)	7.4 (4.4)		

TABLE VII

Number and Type of Decisions by Month — Provincial Summary
Summary April 1 to September 30, 1986 (1985)

Month	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Grant Rate
April	62 (74)	50 (50)	5 (15)	8 (9)	10 (5)	135 (153)	55.4% (59.7%)
May	71 (89)	50 (47)	6 (7)	11 (12)	9 (3)	146 (158)	58.7% (65.4%)
June	67 (83)	44 (52)	4 (9)	5 (9)	6 (3)	126 (156)	60.4% (61.5%)
July	73 (71)	45 (55)	4 (2)	10 (21)	8 (5)	140 (154)	61.9% (56.4%)
August	51 (57)	44 (65)	10 (6)	10 (17)	4 (5)	119 (150)	53.7% (46.7%)
September	63 (52)	51 (50)	3 (6)	11 (8)	9 (9)	137 (125)	55.3% (51.0%)
October	54 (62)	28 (45)	4 (6)	14 (13)	8 (5)	108 (131)	65.9% (57.9%)
November	61 (74)	42 (59)	6 (7)	7 (17)	5 (5)	121 (162)	59.2% (55.6%)
December	74 (69)	46 (59)	3 (5)	6 (13)	8 (7)	137 (153)	61.7% (53.9%)
January	68 (67)	42 (46)	3 (3)	9 (19)	6 (4)	128 (139)	61.8% (59.3%)
February	63 (71)	36 (41)	7 (4)	16 (2)	10 (10)	132 (128)	63.6% (63.4%)
March	97 (65)	55 (62)	5 (10)	10 (16)	11 (4)	178 (157)	63.8% (51.2%)
Total	804 (834)	533 (631)	60 (80)	117 (156)	93 (65)	1607 (1766)	60.1% (56.9%)
Percentage of Total	50.0 (47.2)	33.2 (35.8)	3.7 (4.5)	7.3 (8.8)	5.8 (3.7)		

TABLE VIII

Number and Type of Decisions by Region
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Region	Grant	Deny	Defer	Revoke	Other	Total	Percentage Change Over 1985/86
Interior	77 (90)	75 (93)	2 (7)	14 (15)	16 (11)	184 (216)	−14.8
Northern	170 (146)	90 (85)	8 (8)	22 (25)	16 (6)	306 (270)	+14.4
Fraser	350 (420)	182 (249)	23 (35)	14 (19)	18 (16)	587 (739)	−20.7
Vancouver	109 (101)	96 (121)	20 (15)	62 (78)	27 (23)	314 (338)	− 6.5
Vancouver Island	98 (77)	90 (83)	7 (15)	5 (19)	16 (9)	216 (203)	+ 6.4
Total	804 (834)	533 (613)	60 (80)	117 (156)	93 (65)	1607 (1766)	− 8.7

TABLE IX

Number on Parole by Month — Provincial Summary
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Number at Beginning	Grants	Transfers In	Revoke	Transfers Out	Comple-tions	Number at End
April	370	62	1	8	6	61	358
May	358	71	0	11	4	45	369
June	369	67	0	5	1	51	379
July	379	73	1	10	4	83	356
August	356	51	0	10	5	33	359
September	359	63	2	11	3	68	342
October	342	54	0	14	7	55	320
November	320	61	0	7	3	43	328
December	328	74	0	6	4	47	345
January	345	68	0	9	1	32	371
February	371	63	0	16	3	53	362
March	362	97	1	10	1	77	372
Total		804	5	117	42	648	

TABLE X

Suspensions by Month and Disposition
Fiscal Year 1986/87 (1985/86)

Month	Suspensions	Disposition		
		Revoke	Reinstate	Other
April	12 (16)	9 (14)	3 (1)	0 (1)
May	12 (17)	6 (12)	3 (4)	3 (1)
June	14 (28)	8 (21)	4 (4)	2 (3)
July	17 (21)	14 (13)	2 (4)	1 (4)
August	14 (17)	10 (13)	4 (2)	0 (2)
September	20 (18)	15 (13)	4 (5)	1 (0)
October	11 (17)	7 (14)	4 (3)	0 (0)
November	10 (19)	5 (18)	5 (1)	0 (0)
December	12 (23)	10 (17)	1 (6)	1 (0)
January	20 (8)	14 (4)	4 (3)	2 (1)
February	14 (14)	10 (10)	3 (3)	1 (1)
March	12 (14)	9 (12)	3 (2)	0 (0)
Total	168 (212)	117 (161)	40 (38)	11 (13)
Percentage		69.6 (76.0)	23.8 (17.9)	6.6 (6.1)

Queen's Printer for British Columbia ©
Victoria, 1987